the House was of more importance, and required a greater share of deliberation and argument. Although the Committee were divided, there was almost a gen-eral concurrence that something ought to be done for a salroad; but when the subject of the route was brought up, they found themselves embarrassed. He did not despuir of final success on the part of the Select Committee, but thought that if they compromise on any route it will be on the Central route. Mr BILLINGHURST'S motion was disagreed to.

Year, 48; Navs, not consted.

Mr. OleRO (New-Mexico) introduced a bill to grant
lands to New-Mexico, Kansas and Missouri, for rail-

Mr. BERNHISEL (Utah) offered a resolution, which was adopted, its trocting the Committee on Military Affairs to ir quire into the expediency of refuncing to Affairs to ir quire into the expediency of refining to Urab the expenses incurred by said T-critory in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1853. Also, instructing the same Committee to inquire into the expediency of constructing a military road from Bridger's Pass to

STEVENS (Washington) offered a resolution, Mr SIEVEAS
which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the
Minters to inquire into the expediency of constructing
a wagon road from Fort Arbockle to Seatle, Pugett's
Sound, Washington Territory, and the survey of the
Upper Missouri and Columbia Rivers for military

Purposes. Adjourned till Thursday.

From California.

St. Louis, Monday, Dec. 6, 1858. The overland mail has arrived with San Francisco dates of the 7th. Five passengers came through.

The United States Coast Surveying brig Fauntlerov arrived at San Francisco from the Gulf of Georgia on The bark Marina, the pioneer vessel of the Tehnan-

tepec line, left San Francisco for Ventosa on the 6th, with a number of passengers.

Gen. Harney arrived at Vancouver Oct. 24.

The American schooner John Dunlop had been seized at Honolulu for violating the revenue laws. Johnston Prise, D-mocrat, had been elected to the California State Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Ferguson.

The Sath Infantry was encamped at Vosburg's Ranche, six miles from Placerville,

The attorney for the defendant in the case of the Almaden quicksilver mines had signified his readiness to unite with the United States Attorney in an applica tion to the Administration at Washington, praying it to apply to Mexico for authenticated copies, under the great seal of that country, of all documents in the archives relating to the mine.

The gold bullion deposited for coinage in the mint at San Francisco, for the week eneing Nov. 6, was 21,400

Business was generally dull at San Francisco, but there had been large sales of adamantine candles at an advance.

Arrived at San Francisco, Nov. 6, ship Thomas Allibone, from New-York.

The President's Message for Cali-

The President's Message for California.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858.

The President's Message and the reports of the heads of departments destined for California, which arrived on Sunday, by Mr. Corbin, Special Messenger from Washington, were forwarded early on Monday morning by the Southern Overland Mail route, in charge of Mr. Pardes of New-York. The Mail Company will make extraordinary off sits to accomplish the trip in fit een days, but in case of a prospect of failure, Mr. Pardee will abandon the conch and proceed on horseback, or otherwise, with the utmost possible speed. Mr. Pardee has been detailed expressly for this service by Mr. Butterfield, and is represented to be a man of great energy and perseverance, capable of etduring an inomesse amount of physical fatigae. The design is to beat both the Panama and Tehanntepec lines of steamers. Extensive preparations were pec lines of steamers. Extensive preparations were made by the contractors on the Salt Lake route, to express the documents through, but they failed to re-

Mayoralty Nomination.
Workster, Mass., Taesday, Dec. 7, 1858.
Judge W. W. Rice has received the nomination of the Republican party for Mayor.

Senator Douglas at New-Orleans. New-Obleans, Monday, Dec 6, 1838.

The Douglas mass meeting to night is one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever witnessed in this city. Odd Fellows Hall was filled to its utmost capacity before the beer appointed for the organizativa, and many thousands or well-disyette square, and the adjoining streets. The Hon. Mr. Soulé, presides over

The Southern Pacific Railroad. LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1838.

The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad

here and at St. Louis are generally paying up, as required by the action of the recent Convention. No shares have yet been surrendered. President Fowlkes has let out 50 miles more of the road. The friends of the road are sanguize of success.

The Slaver Echo Case. The SIRVET ECHO CASE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tassday, Dec. 7, 1858.

The argument in the slaver Echo case was continued yesterday by Gen. Hayne on the part of the United States; to-day, Mr. Billinger argued for the deferse, and when he concluded, the Grand Jury were further discharged until 1 o clock on Thursday, when ludgment on the motion for the discharge of the prisoners will be given.

The Nicaragua Fillibusters.

The Grand Jury was in reason several days last week. The following witnesses were examined: Mr. Sanford, Collector of the port, Mr. Smith, Deputy Collector; Gen. Walker, Julius Hesse and William A. Smith. Gen. Walker was before the Jury about six hours, and was interrogated as to his course of life in California, Schora and Nicaragua. No bill was found on Friday. Judge Campbell left for Washington the same day. A secret agent of the Government named Wilson, of Oulo, who was sent here to watch Nicaragua movements, has left for Washington.

The Ohio River.

PARKERSHURG, Pa., Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858.

The Ohio River at this point is 25 feet ceep, and rising. Beside the regular daily line of first-class steamers to Cincianati, Louisville and St. Louis, boats are leaving daily for all points on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. daily for all points on the Mississippi and

Municipal Election.

Resrox, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1808. The Hon. Hosea Isley. Republican, was elected Mayor of Chelsen, yesterday.

The Hon. John Sargent was also redected Mayor of Cambridge by a large majority.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858.

James Fleming, late telegraph operator on the Grand Trunk Railway line, stabled on the street last right Thomas Macgan. Madegan died immediately. Fleming has been arrested. The cause of the affair is not stated.

- The Howard Tribune announces the marriage of the Hor. John U. Pettit, member of Congress from the Xith District of Indiana, to Miss Brenton, daughter of

the late Hon. Samuel Brenton.

—A letter from Senator Summer, dated Paris, Nov. "To-morrow morning there will be a consultation of physicians on my case, to ascertain where I am now, at what stege I have arrived, and what remains to be done. I regret that I cannot announce the result of

this conference by the steamer that takes this letter. I fear that it will be against my return this Winter to my public duties. At all events, I shall not return before January.

My Summer, down to the close of August, was meet painful and hatassine. My sufferness were complished. There ng. My sufferings were complicated. There to be hardly an ache or smart in nature which harassing. My sufferings were complicated. There seemed to be hardly an acte or smart in nature which did not vieit me, and at times with an intensity which was overpowering. But now I am comfortable. Two physiciaus express the opinion that I have made a meet perceptible advance. I think so too. I am sure of it. At times I have desputied; but now I am om nident that I shall be as well as ever. I cannot express the internation of the internation of the internation of the internation. the disappointment I feel in this protracted separation from my duties. I long—oh, how I long—to have my natural health, and once more renew my old labors twelve or feurteen hours a day." -The Hon. Marcus J. Parrot, in a letter to The

Cincinnati Gazette, desies that be offered at a ban-quet in Platte City, Mo., the sentiment, "No more Slave States," and came near being mobbed therefor. It is a lie out of whole cloth, set affect by the Drei Scott organ at Leavenworth.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS MESSAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858. The President's long and labored vindication, in the Message, of his Kansas policy, excites much ! comment. It is said, I believe truly, that the leading men of his party, including two or three distinguished Senators, to whom the contents of this part of the Message were made known some was light, but decisive, time ago, carnestly protested against it on the score of impolicy. They did not object so much to the tenor of the vindication itself, as to the expedence of any vindication at all. They dreaded, reasonably and wisely, that it would reopen the Kansas agitation, and that it would afford the Republicans in Congress an occasion for attacking the Administration, which was sure to be improved. They argued to Mr. Buchapan, that his Lecompton policy had been carried through Congress at the last session with the greatest difficulty, and in a very equivocal form, while before the people its failure was signal and unmistakable. In their judgment the prudent course was, to drop the matter, and let it be over-

shadowed by other issues, and, if possible, for-To these representations Mr. Buchanan replied that he was determined to make his record clear before the people and in history. In this he has certainly succeeded, for no President has written homself down at greater length in a tissue of transparent fallacies and historical misstatements. There never was a better example of suppression

ceri, suggestio fulsi.
On the question of Utah, it is remarked that the President has committed himself unreservedly to the view of affairs in that Territory entertained by Gov. Cumming, in direct opposition to the views held by nearly all the other civil and all the military officers who have been sent there. He differs also in the tone of his remarks from the Secretary of war, who, in his annual report has committed him-self almost as unreservedly to the other side of the question. I learn that since the Message was de-livered, certain prominent and influential Senators of the Democratic party, have remonstrated with the President in person against the view he has ex-pressed of affairs in Utah, There is some proba-bility that from the quarter to which I allude, an effort will be made to raise a Committee of Investi-

gation into the whole matter.

It is an interesting subject of speculation how far that "courageous, high-bred, manly Southern "gentlemen," Senster Brown of Mississippi, and his fire-enting confederates will relish that part of the Message which stigmatizes the slave-trade and so tenderly laments over the blighted hopes of "benighted Africa," and piously and philanthropically regrets that the inhuman traffic renders it impossible that the light of civilization and relig-"ion can ever penetrate those dark abodes." As Senator Brown declared in his recent speech at Hazelburst that, in his judgment, the free African is "dwarfed by disease, scrofulous from hunger, "and a barbarian and a cannibal," while the same animal as a slave is "blessed with sound health, a sleek skin, and Christian instruction," be cannot logically set down Mr. Buchanan for anyhing else than "a cowardly, low-flung and snesking Northern Abolitionist" for opposing the slave-trade, that great missionary measure for providing these scrotulous barbarians and coumbals with sound health, sleek skins and Christian instruction. Senator Brown may argue, not without some show of reason, that to transport barbarians and cannibals from benighted Africa to a country where they are sure to acquire a certain degree of civilization, some Christian instruction, such as it is, and, in short, all the manifold blessings of patriarchal society in the South, is no worse, practi-cally or theoretically-and in fact may be held to be much better—than to transport the compara-tively civilized Maryland or Virginia negro to the tice swamps of South Carolina or the torrid fields of Lower Mississippi. In the one case, you improve the condition of the cannibal: in the other,

Government for distribution to be paid to the Spanish Government for distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case. It may be remarked, as a significant fact, that this feature of the Message was considered of such importance by the Administra-tion side of the Senate, that immediately after that body organized, and even before the Message was read, Mr. Mason of Virginia moved that the case o the Amistad be made a special order for Monday next, which motion commanded a majority of five in the Senate, Mr. Broderick being the only Demo-eratic Senator who voted with the Black Republicans. This rendiness to supersede all other business for the sake of doing justice to the slave-trade, cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the advocates

sideration of The New-York Times and of the South, the Court of Spain is expected to be mollified by paying this palicy claim of the Amis-tad, and in consideration thereof surrendering to the Yaukee heretics the ever-faithful Island of the Yankee heretics the ever-faithful Island of Cuba. There is about as much likelihood that Spain will sell Cuba to Mr. Buchanan as that Great Britain will sell Ireland to John Mitchel and take its pay in subscriptions to The Southern Citizen. If the Spanish Government could be bribed or bullied into consenting to the bargain, it would be only at the cost of putting their own necks into the halter. Cuba is the oldest as well as the most profitable foreign has an immense interest in maintaining its connec

THE TRIBUNE a month ago, under date of November 5, about Mr. Buchanan's schemes of territorial ber 5, about Mr. Buchanan's schemes of territorial aggrandisement. His plan of extending our empire by first undertaking to protect and defend the adjacent countries, is precisely that which was adopted 2,000 years ago by the Romans, and in the modern times by the British in India. I think, in a majority of cases, the dominion of the Romans out of Italy was extended at first under the guise of a protectorate. The result of this seductive policy will be in our case as methelics and that of Great Britain, an overgrown, unwieldy empire,

- We copy the following from The Montreal Daily

conflict:

"It is our painful duty to announce, upon authority which too surely establishes the truth of the tale, the melanchaly fate of the three young English noblemen so lately in our city, and who made so many friends and acquaintances while here. Lord Grosvenor is a son of the Marquis of Westminster; Lord Cavendish, of the Duke of Devenshire; and the Hon. Mr. Ashley, of the Earl of Shaftesbary. They came to this country with the twofold object of acquiring infor nation and obtaining sperf. With this view, they accompanied the Right Hon. Mr. Ellice as far as St. Paul, Minnesota, and there left him, to proceed to the prairies of the Far West on a hunting excursion.

"It appears that they there joined a portion of the Sionx tribe of Indians, and that while on the trampthey were mot by a heatile party of the Crow tribe, who set upon them, over-cowered them, and eventually murdered the whole. This melancholy termination of a tour of pleasure is something frightful, and will cause the deepest sorrew in the families of three of the oldest and prontest of Englands mobility. The young men were all in the prime of life, and must have sold their lives dearly. Lord Bury, who is at present at Montreal, and from whom the trews "as received, has undertaken the task of communicating the sad tidings to the parents of the unhappy noblamen."

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The result of our Charter Election will be found below. ROBERT T. HAWS, the Republican cancidate for Controller, has a large unjurity over both of his Democratic competitors. The vote

137 168 153 4..... 40 147 Total...... 438 700 490 $\frac{36}{55}$ Total..... 241 111 III..1..... 88 4..... 25 137 129 Total 266 357 990 Total..... 482 6..... 193 114 238 684 Total......1,295 155 110 126 129 102 60 69 **4....** ģ..... 96 139 75 184 753 Total..... 398 868 VII..1..... 115

you deteriorate it. Senator Brown, however, may derive some con-solation from the President's recommendation in

of that respectable traffic.

The motive which the Democrats have for thus pressing an appropriation to pay a claim which has been repeatedly declared by the Supreme Court to have no validity-a point I commend to the con-Democratic journals, which attach so much sanc-tity to the decisions of the Supreme Court-is explained in the Message itself. With the usual plantation and provincial sagacity of the statesmen oldest as well as the most profitable foreign possession of Spain, and will be the last stronghold that Spanish pride will relinquish. Not only does the Spanish Crown depend largely upon Cubs for revenue, but the mercantile class of Spain

The projects of the Message for protectorates over Sonora, Chihuahua and the Isthmuses, are in strict accordance with what I telegraphed to policy will be in our case as in theirs and that of a large standing army, a costly navy, and a crushing national debt. It is hardly worth while to speculate on what may follow.

Transcript of Tuesday. Accounts which have reached us through another source, of the conflict between the Crow and Sioux Indians, create some doubt as to the melancholy result said to have attended that conflict:

VOTE FOR CONTROLLER. Ward, Dist. Hawa.

169 70 158 702

........

Total......1,619

8 81 9 205 10 302 11 96 12 100

Total......1,612

Total981

Total......1,348

Total..... 580

Total......2,148

5..... 970 6..... 412

366

10..... 165

Total......2,640

4..... 286

7 326 8 160 9 92 10 147 11 161

10 161 12 202 13 104 14, 34

Total......2,788

7......310

8......368 9......176

Tetal......9,451

Total 963

4...... 5..... 115

10......

XIX..1...... 190

XVIII. 1..... 364

XVII...1...... 191

XVI..1..... 219

XV...... 275

12.....

X..1..... 285

XII..1..... 70

XIII.-1. 207 268 3. 173 4. 274

tion with the colony—an interest with which no government in Spain would dare to interfere.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

49018 106 199 12..... 344 Total...... 1,460 796 374 Total 1,9e5 210 188 139 6..... 112 112 256 351 Total970 RECAPITULATION. I...... Baws. 438 11..... 241 111.....

Acres 320

3.....197

136

200 201 753 762 514 676 205 421 1.647 252 318 647 369 717 751 688 XIII 1348 XIV 580 XV 9,148 XVI 9,640 X1X..... XX. 1,160 XXI. 1,985 XXII 970 956 351

Total.....31,677 17,411 VOTE FOR GOVERNOR OF ALMS-HOUSE Ward, Dist. Brueninglasieen, Townsend, Lynch, Wagner, 1.1. 81 121 126 23 23 2 67 139 146 3 3 ... 77 161 161 150 729 487 Total358

116 95 Total111 Total166 143 119 IV..1..... 163

120 135 4..... 233 S 987 629 Total 306 130 V..1..... 80

131

13

11

43

193

709

562

1,875

108 705 251 Total 659 145 903 176 3.

50 97

32 36 34

205

19 87

129

252

647

57 90 45

369

751

688

154 109 128

705

119

103

106

200 73 54

936

925

281

800

1,426

959

80 59

6...... 114 175 8..... 558 1,117 Total 258

1..... 121 110 38 178 5...... 190 9 916 779 Total..... 790

6...... 8. 79 9. 110 10. 61 11. 27 562 Total 775

51 40 79 36 66 24 21 1X..1..... 106 5..... 318 100 57 132 102

931 Total......1,323

1:8 1:0 20 1:5 Total..... 936 306 600 XI..1...... 80 2...... 80 2 80 3 78 4 71 5 155 6 135 7 67 8 84 9 111

11...... 34 1,197 Total......1,004 628 119 51 54 56 34 4..... 78 257 Total 599

XIII.1 106 2 171 3 76 4 104 5 171 6 74 7 43 895 380 Total 745

XIV.......... 72 253 966 995 947 ř......53 Total 212 244 1,322 5..... 71

Total 966

Bereinstein 8..... 0..... 10..... 11...... 128 Tetal. 1,706 731 4...... 10...... 42 89 242 739 697 Total......1,058 63 D..... 66 688 561 Total..... 636 A 5.... 8. 91 9. 91 0. 107 86 127 123 68 100 882 626 1,349 Total.....1,362 130 7..... 149 275 197 Total..... 871 1,738 XXII..1...... 319 6...... 31 7..... 60 8..... 43 Total......1,198 1,503 325 476 Wards RECAPITULATION.
Bronengin, Townson 111 111..... IV...... 306 V..... 659 1,117

Word, Dist. Brieglindhouse, Townson, Acti T. Amer.
XVI. 1. 99 47 91 96
2. 136 108 109 155

156

3.....

6.....

3..... 4..... 5.....

**** 10.....

Total.1,177

1,197 XV 966 XVI 1477 XVII 1,058 XVII 1,058 XIX 656 XX 1,362 XXI 871 XXII 1,198 1,349 476 1.503 Total...,16,442 15,367 14,101 11,398 ALDERMEN.

1. Hepry Smith, Republican. 3. John T. Henry, Democrat. 5. John H. Brady, Republican. 7. George Starr, Republican.

9. Robert L. Darragh, Republican. 11. William J. Peck. Democ at. 13. Nicholas Sengrist, Democrat. 15. James Owens, Republican. 17. Henry W. Genet, Democrat.

COUNCILMEN.

The returns are so meager that we cannot determine low the Beard will stand. The Democrate have tainly carried the two lower D stricts, and possibly the Vith also, but this is uncertain. It may be about an equal division.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. Wards. 1. Charles McCay. 11. --- -

12. Edgar Ketchum. 2. James Watson. 13. A. G. Royanlds. 3 R. S. Gould. 14. Audrew H. Greene. 4. C. J. Dougherty. 5. John Hewitt, je 15. Erastus C Benedict. 16. Wm. R. Stafford. 6 Michael Begg. 7. Wm. D. Andrews. 17. John B. Fegarty. 8, Wm. Tucker. 18. Wm. Fairman. 9. Jas. W. Farr. 19. Terence Farley. 10. Joel W. Mason.

DEMOCRACY IN VIRGINIA.

THE COLD SHOULDER TO DOUGLAS. John Letcher for Governor, Robert L. Montague for Lieut. Governor, and John B. Tucker for Attorney-General, constitute the Democratic State Ticket nomirated by the late State Convention at Petersburg. With regard to Buchanan, Douglas and the political future, the following significant proceedings were had before the close of the deliberations:

Mr. Wise said he was unwilling the Convention Air, When said he was unwining the Convention should adjourn without passing a resolution indorsing the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. He had conferred with members of both the parties—Letcher anti-Letcher and are not in this Convention, and the resolutions he was about to offer had been approved of by both. He read them as follows:

1. Exceled. That tradity to the participm window and

been approved of by both. He read them as follows:

1. Resolved. That trustics to the particism, wisdom and fidelity of the prisert Colet Magistrate of the Union, and in view of the conduct which has hitherto characterized his direction of public affairs, we news its it as a day, binding on every true demonstration, while ever bonest differences may have arisen on belief to questions of public policy, to raily not no support of the Auministration, in the name of, and for the sake of, the party whose best interests must remain identified with its sum.

2. Resolved. That we rejudee undefauedly in the late victory, so giornously schieved by the loyal Democracy of Hillinds, bettern in the same political falls, we recognize their summans our triumph and, in common with patients mean of all sections and an parties, we find a special cause for comparable in the defeat of a dangerous sectional organization.

Mr. Pryer seconded the resolutions, and arged upon the Convention the adoption of them.

the Convention the adoption of them.

The resolutions were passed, with a few dissenting

niar, he would append to the resolution one embodying the following assertions:

That the efficers of each State of the Union are entitled to equal rial's with citizens of other States in the Territories. That every efficient may hold every appears of property is the Territories authorized by the laws of any of the States, and that this right caused be affected by the action or inaction of the Territoria authorities. That it is the imperative duty of the States, and other than the control of vortices the probes the rights of citizens in every species of property in the Territorics.

A vote was taken, and the resolution reconsidered.

A vote was taken, and the resolution reconsidered.

Mr. Brancot said he knew of some of the De morney of Virgieia who did not sympathize with the Democrats of Illinois in their struggle, nor indores their platform. Nor did some of the Virginia Democracy believe it was necessary to protect Slavery in the Territories by Congressional legislation; for they believed that it existed and was protected under the Constitution. The right to maintain slave property was a natural right, and the property itself would be Constitution. The right to maintain slave property was a natural right, and the property itself would be protected under that right. He feared that the victory of the Democracy of Illinois should prove the ultimate rule of that Democracy. Its position he understood to be the necessity of Congressional legislation to protect Slavery in the Territories. Now, the Democracy of Virginia believe that Slaveryean exist ander the Constitution, and coes not require Federal legislation to add it. He moved to postgoone the question lation to sid it. He moved to postpone the question

Mr. Wise proceeded to answer the argument of Mr. Brancos at length. He contended that while Congress Branco at length. He contended that while Congress could not create or extinguish. Slavery in a Territory, yet it could and should protect the right to hold slaves there. Suppose a man in Kansas stole a slave, and ran him eff to Canada, and was afterward arrested in Kansas, could be be punished for the offense if there was no law to protect the property in slaves. And if he could not be punished, how could Slavery exist? How could the institution stand the assaults of kidnappers, nepunished and unpunishable by law? He said that this resolution was intended to congratifiate our noble Democratic brethren of Llinois on their plenious victory. Could the Democracy of Virginia reture this to the largest hody of Northern Democrate which had withstood the assults of Black Republicanism? He did not wish the resolution had on the table. He warted it adopted or rejected, and he warted the Convention that if one or the other was not done, he would appeal from them to the Democracy. dene, he would appeal from them to the Democracy of Vinginia, and let it judge between them and him. [A Votes—"So let it be "]

Mr. Claybrook moved to lay the resolution on the Mr. Skinner of Augusta was confident that the lateness of the hour would prevent proper consideration being given to the resolution, and appealed to the gentleman from Rebinness to withdraw it.

Mr. Wise decimed to withdrawit, and a vote on Mr. Claybreck's resolution to lay it upon the table results in it, being disposed of in that way, only three or four

is its being disposed of in that way, only three or four members voting No.

FROM THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

By the arrival at this port of the ship Parsus, we have letters and papers to Oct. 23, fourteen days late than previous advices. The news is interesting, but not very important.

In Buenes Ayres the Legislature was occupied priccipally in discussing a bill, guaranteeing 7 per cent upon the capital of tre San Fernando Railrosd, of which Mr. Hopkins is the head man and original projector. The proposal had called out some brillians speeches in the Serate from Dr. Sarmiento, Sc. Veles, and others, who highly commended the grantee. The bill passed the Sorate with only three dissenting sotes. The three Senators who opposed the project were said in open debate, to be partisans of a certain commercial house in Buenes Ayres, who, seeing the great pros-pective value of the San Fernando Railroad, desired to secure the privilege of building it for themselves and deprive the original projector of the fruit of his enterprise. The guarantee is very warmly a tvocated by the government and the press, and no doubt is entertained of its passage by the House of Delegates. When this road is built it will increase the facilities of Buenes Ayres for foreign commerce 200 per cent at least. The guarantee of 7 per cent is for twenty years, and it is understood that the capital is ready in London the moment the bill becomes a law.

The border Indians were making preparations for a formidable invasior. The famous Cuief Calfuccura had gathered quite an army on the Pampa frontier, and was waiting reënforcements of 300 warriors from Chile before actually commencing hostilities. The Government had concluded to abandon artiflery and

Government had concluded to abandon artillery and infantry, and fight the Indians with cavairy only.

The quartel between the Bishop and the Masons had not yet been settled. The Bishop had excommunicated all the Masons, but the latter had attacked the Bishop in the Legislature, and his reverence stood in great danger of losing his supplies of the "material aid" which the Government gives him yearly. Church and State are united in Buenos Ayres, and this Mason quarrel may be the entering wedge which will secure the downfall of Papal Supremacy in the valley of the Plats.

The comet appeared in Buenos Ayres on the 16th of

of the Pinte.

The comet appeared in Buenos Ayres on the 16th of October, and excited much discussion. The astronomers of that part of the world had not yet made up their minds whose comet it was.

From the Argentine Confederation we learn that previous to the adjournment of the Commbers a very stormy discussion arose on the subject of the settlement of Fereign claims, and on the division the casting vote of the President of the Chamber alone decided the question in favor of the Government. On the the question in favor of the Government. On the following day General Urquiza sent in his resignation, alleging ill heatth as the cause of his rotire ment. This was immediately followed by a similar step on the part of the Vice President, and then by the Minist

was inimediately followed by a similar step on the part of the Vice-President, and then by the atlaistry in a body, producing general consternation. The Ctambers unantimously refused to accept those resignations, and they were accordingly withdrawn, but Urquiza, under the former piea of ill health, retired at once to his quints at San Jose, leaving Sr. Carril at the head of affairs in his absence. Subsequent advices represent Urquiza as qui-tly residing at his quints, leaving the Government to his depatics.

The gold mices of the Cacanda Honda, in the Province of San Luis, continued to yield very abundantly. As yet only surface diggings have been worked, acd with the rudest apparatus. A few American god-washers would pay well. The Actuatidad of San Luis of Sept. 26, says that the Province is prospering wonderfully under the gold excitoment. The gold does not dinich in yield or quality, and the product satisfies the hundreds of persons eagaget in mising. The Canada Honda has entirely changed its appearance, and the most barren and arril tract in the country, which was previously completely void of inhabitanta, is rapidly becoming one of the most important districts of the Province. The only thing wanting is foreign emigration; for intelligent men and new machines, the Actualidad says, will show them results of which they do not yet dare to creasu. The Government, understanding the importance of the discovery of gold, has issued a decree, exempting from all public service whatever all persons engaged in the mines. Pleaty of gold, and nothing to do but gut her it, seems to be the hight of felicity to the miners, who are very orderly and industrious.

A revolution had occurred in the province of San

and industrious.

A revolution had occurred in the province of San Juan, but the ringleader, Gen. Benavides, and all of his principal accomplices had been arrested and im-

his principal accomplices had been arrested and imprisoned.

From Paraguay we learn that Lopez is doing nothing, and making no preparations whatever to resist the American equatron. For some time back he has made no allianon to the expedition, or to the United States, in the Semanario. The Business Ayres papers cepied with avidity every detail of the expedition that had reached them from the Vinted States: so Lopez will be well posted up.

The "Law of Pablic Lands," by which all lasds donated by Rosas ouring his career, are conficuated to the State, will probably be essectially monified by the Baenos Ayres Legislature, as it operates prejudicially on innocent persons. Whe intent of the law was to punish the minions of the tyrant, who had been rewarded at the public expense. It is proposed to amend the law by the insertion of the following paragraph: "Foregners, the possessors of morting aged lands, who, by the derese of 1838 and 1840, were obliged to purchase, and obtained no documents, shall also be excepted from the provisions of "the fourth article." the fourth article.

Mr. B. B. Vaughan of Petersburg then made a short address, saying that he saw plainly that Mr. Montague was the favorite of castern Virginia for Lieutenate Governor, and wonid support him.

Mr. R. H. Glass of Lynchburg wished to state that the resolutions just passed, the last particularly, made a protection. He wished to offer a series of resolutions as a substitute for them if they were reconsidered. Mr. G. did not obtain the floor at that time.

At a later hour Mr. Brancon of Lewis rose to propose a reconsideration of Mr. Wise second resolution. He did not oppose the action of the Democrats, so called, of l'linois, but he did not indores their platform, or see anything "glorious" in their triumpf.

Mr. Pryor said that he had been shown the resolution before coming into the hail, and had advocated it merely as an expression of sympathy with the lilinois before coming into the hail, and had advocated it merely as an expression of sympathy with the lilinois before coming into the hail, and had advocated it merely as an expression of sympathy with the lilinois before coming into the hail, and had advocated it merely as an expression of sympathy with the lilinois before coming into the hail, and had ind, be seen shown the resolution. He read it again.

Democracy in their unparalleled victory over the Black Republicans. But as some present seemed to see something more progrant in it than ha did, be would move a reconsideration of the vake by which it was adopted.

Mr. Wise sold that, to salisfy even the most partie.